

Message Text

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ACTION A-01

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UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 3 TOKYO 14997

WHITE HOUSE FOR NESSON, DE CAIR, AND HENKEL

DEPARTMENT FOR "A"

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TAGS: OVIP (FORD, GERALD R.)

SUBJECT: INFORMATION FOR PRESS BOOKS

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1. FOLLOWING IS REQUESTED INFORMATION FOR TOKYO AND KYOTO:

TOKYO: STATE GUEST HOUSE

JAPAN'S STATE GUEST HOUSE, WHERE PRESIDENT FORD WILL BE STAYING WHILE IN TOKYO, IS THE FORMER AKASAKA DETACHED PALACE, BUILT IN 1906 AS THE RESIDENCE OF THE CROWN PRINCE, WHO LATER BECAME THE EMPEROR TAISHO. IT HAS VERY RECENTLY UNDERGONE A TOTAL REFURBISHING AND REMODELING TO SERVE AS OFFICIAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR HIGH-RANKING GUEST FORM ABROAD.

THE NEO-BAROQUE BUILDING IS MODELLED ON THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES AND HAS A TOTAL FLOOR SPACE OF 15,000 SQUARE METERS (APPROX. 18,000 SQ. YD.) THE LONG RENOVATION PROJECT INCLUDED REPAIR AND RESTORATION

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OF THE CEILING PAINTINGS AND THE HUGE, GRACEFUL

CHANDELIERS, AS WELL AS CARVINGS ON DOORS AND WALLS, TO FAITHFULLY RESTORE THE ORIGINAL STYLING. AT THE SAME TIME, MODERN ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING FACILITIES AND COMPREHENSIVE AIR-CONDITIONING WERE INSTALLED. VELVET AND BROCADE FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN THE LATE 19TH-CENTURY FURNISHINGS.

AS A PLACE WHERE FOREIGN DIGNITARIES WOULD BE ABLE TO ENJOY A PURELY JAPANESE ATMOSPHERE, A NEW ANNEX WAS BUILT ON THE STATE GUEST HOUSE GROUNDS. THE NEW BUILDING, CALLED THE YUSHINTEI, IS A BLENDING OF TRADITIONAL JAPANESE DESIGN CONCEPTS AND MODERN CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES. A JAPANESE-STYLE GARDEN SURROUNDS THE YUSHINTEI.

2. TOKYO: THE IMPERIAL PALACE

REPLACING THE ONE DESTROYED DURING WW-II, THE PRESENT PALACE WAS BUILT IN CENTRAL TOKYO BETWEEN 1964 AND 1968, AT A COST OF YEN 13 BILLION (THEN, ABOUT US \$36 MILLION), A PORTION OF WHICH WAS PAID FOR BY FIVE MAJOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES PARTICIPATED IN THE PROJECT, WHICH WAS BASED UPON DESIGNS BY PROF. JUNZO YOSHIMURA OF THE TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF THE ARTS. THE COMPOUND OF 23,000 SQ. METERS HOUSES, IN ADDITION TO THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS THEMSELVES, A STAFF OF SOME 1,000 AND EVERYTHING FROM A SMALL HOSPITAL TO A SHRINE TO A MUSIC HALL.

THE NAMES OF THE ROOMS ARE TAKEN FROM DECORATIVE MOTIFS, AND THOSE TO BE VISITED BY THE PRESIDENT AND/OR MEMBERS OF THE PARTY ARE: (1) THE 370 SQ. METER MATSU-NO-MA (QTE PINE ROOM UNQTE), WHICH IS EQUIPPED WITH MOVABLE SIDE WALLS PERMITTING ACCESS TO PRESS AND TV BOOTHS; (2) THE 182 SQ. METER TAKE-NO-MA (QTE BAMBOO ROOM UNQTE), ANOTHER FORMAL CEREMONIAL ROOM; (3) THE 66 SQ. METER CHIGUSA-NO-MA (QTE 1,000 GRASSES UNQTE), DRAWING ROOM DECORATED WITH CALLIGRAPHIC SCROLLS; (4) HOMEIDEN (QTE SPLENDED LIGHT HALL UNQTE), A 915 SQ. METER BANQUET ROOM THAT IS THE UNCLASSIFIED

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LARGEST ROOM IN THE COMPOUND; (5) THE 608 SQ. METER SHUNJU-NO-MA (QTE SPRING-AND-AUTUMN UNQTE) RECEPTION ROOM, WHICH BOASTS FIVE CRYSTAL CHANDELLIERS WEIGHING 1-1/2 TONS EACH; (6) THE MATSUKAZE-NO-MA (QTE PINE WINDS UNQTE), DRAWING ROOM OF 182 SQ. METERS; AND (7) THE SHAKKYO-NO-MA (QTE STONE BRIDGE ROOM UNQTE), ANOTHER DRAWING ROOM OF THE SAME SIZE.

3. TOKYO: THE AMERICAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN TOKYO, THOUGH RELATIVELY YOUNG IN YEARS, ALREADY HAS HAD AN INTERESTING AND COLORFUL HISTORY SPANNING MORE THAN SIX DECADES OF TREMENDOUS CHANGE IN BOTH JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE U.S. LEGATION IN JAPAN, ELEVATED TO EMBASSY STATUS IN 1906, WAS LOCATED ON THE SITE OF THE PRESENT CHANCERY. THE BUILDING WAS BURNED TO THE GROUND IN THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE OF 1923 AND TEMPORARY OFFICES WERE SET UP IN DOWNTOWN TOKYO. BEFORE THE EMBASSY WAS RE-BUILT, THE PROPERTY WAS ENLARGED TO ITS PRESENT 4-1/2 ACRES BY THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND FROM THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD ESTATE. THE COMPOUND BUILDINGS--THE CHANCERY, TWO APARTMENT BUILDINGS, AND THE RESIDENCE--WERE DESIGNED AND BUILT DURING THE HOOVER ADMINISTRATION BY THE AMERICAN ARCHITECTURAL FIRM OF H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE AND ANTONIN RAYMOND. CONSTRUCTION BEGAN IN 1930, AND THE CORNERSTONE WAS LAID BY AMBASSADOR WILLIAM R. CASTLE, OUR 12TH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN. THIS WAS TO BE THE FIRST HOME BUILT SPECIFICALLY AS AN AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE. UNDERSTANDABLY, THEREFORE, THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE CONTROVERSY ABOUT THE LUXURIOUS CHARACTER AND EXHORBITANT COST OF SUCH A SPLENDID BUILDING. COMING AS IT DID IN THE MIDDLE OF AMERICA'S WORST DEPRESSION, THE DECISION TO BUILD THE RESIDENCE WAS QUICKLY LABELED QTE HOOVER'S FOLLY UNQTE. IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, MR. RAYMOND CHOSE AN ELECTRIC STYLE WITH ORIENTAL, SPANISH, AND COLONIAL OVERTONES, AND IMPORTED MOST OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS FROM THE

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UNITED STATES (AMERICAN WALNUT WAS USED EXTENSIVELY FOR PANELING AND CEILING; VERMONT MARBLE FOR THE FLOORS).

FORTUNATELY FOR AMBASSADORS IN LATER YEARS, THE RESIDENCE WAS BUILT ON SUCH A GRAND SCALE THAT IT HAS PROVED MORE THAN ADEQUATE IN ACCOMMODATING THE EVER-EXPANDING OBLIGATIONS OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

THOUGH THE RESIDENCE IS WELL ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE PRESENT-DAY ACTIVITIES, THE CHANCERY IS NOT ABLE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE WORKING SPACE FOR THE OVER-600 EMPLOYEES

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WHITE HOUSE FOR NESSON, DE CAIR, AND HENKEL

DEPARTMENT FOR "A"

FOLLOWING CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF FUNDS, GROUND WAS BROKEN FOR A TWELVE STORY REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDING IN JULY OF 1974. WHEN COMPLETED IN 1976, THE NEW CHANCERY WILL BE THE LARGEST UNITED STATES EMBASSY BUILDING IN THE WORLD.

THE RESIDENCE AND CHANCERY BUILDINGS WERE OCCUPIED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR AND HIS STAFF, AND THE OVAL RECEPTION ROOM AT THE RESIDENCE BECAME THE SCENE OF MANY HISTORIC MEETINGS, INCLUDING THOSE BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND EMPEROR HIROHITO.

OVER THE YEARS, THIS HOUSE HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF MANY FORMAL AND INFORMAL OCCASIONS. HEADS OF STATE, ROYALTY AND THEATRICAL PERSONAGES HAVE BEEN GUESTS HERE, AND HAVE BEEN MADE WELCOME BY ITS HOSTS IN MOST GRACIOUS AND ELEGANT SURROUNDINGS.

4. TOKYO: THE NIPPON BUDOKAN HALL

FIVE CENTURIES AGO THE WARLORD DOKAN OTA CHOSE THE PEACEFUL CHIYODA WOODS AS THE SPOT TO BUILD HIS CASTLE.

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ON THE SITE OF THE CASTLE'S NORTHERN WATCHTOWER, THE BUDOKAN WAS CONSTRUCTED AS ONE OF THE PERMANENT BUILDINGS FOR THE 1964 OLYMPICS. IN DESIGNING THE HALL, ARCHITECT MAMORU YAMADA KEPT TWO POINTS IN MIND: THE BUILDING SHOULD FULFILL ITS PURPOSE AS THE WORLD CENTER FOR THE PRACTICE OF JAPAN'S ANCIENT MARTIAL ARTS; IN ADDITION, IT SHOULD HARMONIZE WITH ITS SURROUNDINGS IN CHIYODA WOODS PARK.

THE HALL, TRADITIONAL IN FEELING AND YET CONTEMPORARY, IS THREE STORIES ABOVE GROUND AND TWO BELOW. ITS MAIN HALL SEATS 15,000 PEOPLE. ITS OCTAGONAL SHAPE BRINGS TO MIND SOME OF THE ANCIENT TEMPLE STRUCTURES IN NARA PREFECTURE. ITS COPPER ROOF, SUPPORTED BY A STEEL FRAME, WAS QUOTE INSPIRED BY THE SIGHT OF MT. FUJI AS SEEN FROM THE PACIFIC SEASHORE AT MIHO UNQUOTE.

A. JUDO IS PRACTICED TODAY NOT ONLY IN JAPAN, BUT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. IT HAS BEEN AN OLYMPIC SPORT SINCE 1964. BUT IN JAPAN JUDO IS MORE THAN A SPORT. IT WAS DEVELOPED BY PROFESSOR J. KANO IN 1882 TO COMBINE THE BEST ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SELF-DEFENSE, MENTAL DISCIPLINE, AND ATHLETICS IN A STUDY OF THROWS AND GRAPPLING HOLDS.

THE OBJECT OF A JUDO MATCH IS TO THROW THE OPPONENT CLEANLY TO THE MAT; OR, LACKING THAT, TO CONTROL THE OPPONENT ON THE MAT WITH GRAPPLING HOLDS.

B. KENDO, OR JAPANESE FENCING, BEGAN IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AS A WAY FOR THE JAPANESE MILITARY CLASS TO PRACTICE SWORDSMANSHIP. AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE PERRY IN JAPAN, KENDO WAS MADE COMPULSORY IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS A VEHICLE FOR MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION'S YOUTH. MODERN KENDO IS A THRIVING SPORT LARGELY PRACTICED IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, MILITARY AND POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, AND COMPANIES.

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IN A KENDO MATCH, TWO CONTESTANTS IN PADDED ARMOR FACE EACH OTHER WITH SWORDS MADE OF SPLIT

BAMBOO. CONTESTS ARE WON ON THE BASIS OF TWO-OUT-OF-THREE POINTS. POINTS ARE SCORED FOR CLEAN BLOWS TO THE HEAD, WRISTS, TRUNK, AND THROAT. NO OTHER TARGETS ARE INCLUDED. IN DELIVERING A BLOW OR THRUST, THE SWORDSMAN CALLS OUT HIS TARGET, SHOWING THAT HE STRIKES HIS OPPONENT MENTALLY AS WELL AS PHYSICALLY.

C. THE NAGINATA, OR HALBERD, IS ONE OF THE OLDEST WEAPONS IN JAPAN. ITS PRINCIPLE OF CIRCULAR MOVEMENT ENABLED ITS USER TO KEEP SWORDSMEN OR CAVALRY AT BAY WITH A MINIMUM OF ENERGY. SHORTLY AFTER 1199 THE ARMY OF THE TAIRA CLAN WAS LED BY LADY ITAGAKI, LEGENDARY FOR HER COURAGE. HER BRAVERY AND HER SKILL WITH THE NAGINATA ARE AMPLY RECORDED IN HISTORY. FROM THAT TIME ONWARD THE NAGINATA BECAME ONE OF THE PRIMARY WEAPONS FOR JAPANESE WOMEN OF THE MILITARY CLASS, AND IS TODAY A POPULAR FORM OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT OF THE TRADITIONAL WEAPONS TO MASTER, AND IS CONSIDERED TO BE A SPLENDID METHOD OF TEACHING RESPECT FOR TRADITIONAL ETIQUETTE AND SPIRITUAL GROWTH.

D. PROGRAM

JUDO- WILL BE PERFORMED BY A GROUP OF ABOUT 20 PLAYERS, INCLUDING JAPAN' STAR PLAYERS WHO HAVE WON VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL AWARDS. THIS EXHIBITION WILL ALSO INCLUDE A NINE-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN YOUNGSTER, MATTHEW SMITH, TO SPARK THE EVENT.

AMONG THE MOST PROMINENT PERFORMERS ARE:

SUMIYOSHI KOTANI: DIRECTOR, JAPAN JUDO ASS'N. NINTH GRADE
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TOYOKAZU NOMURA: FIRST PRIZE, MEDIUM-LIGHT WEIGHT, 1972 OLYMPICS; FIRST PRIZE, 1973 WORLD LIGHT-MIDDLE WEIGHT JUDO CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHINOBU SEKINE: FIRST PRIZE, MIDDLE WEIGHT, 1972 OLYMPICS; FIRST PRIZE, MIDDLE WEIGHT, ALL-JAPAN JUDO CHAMPIONSHIP, 1972.

MATTHEW SMITH, AGE 9, AMERICAN, BROWN BELT.

JUDO PERFORMERS FINISH, AND WITHDRAW TO
ASSIGNED POSITIONS ON FLOOR, FOLLOWED BY
ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEXT EVENT.

KENDO

KENDO WILL BE PERFORMED BY A GROUP OF ABOUT
20 PLAYERS, INCLUDING JAPAN'S ATAR PLAYERS WHO
HAVE WON VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL AWARDS.

AMONG THE MOST PROMINENT PLAYERS ARE:

YASOJI NAKANO: EIGHTH GRADE KENDO RANKING,
MASTER SWORDMAN.

HITOSHI CHIBA: FIRST PRIZE, ALL-JAPAN KENDO
CHAMPIONSHIP.

TSUYOSHI NAKAMURA: FIRST PRIZE, ALL-JAPAN
KENDO CHAMPIONSHIP.

ISABURO NAKAMURA: CHIEF KENDO INSTRUCTOR,
IMPERIAL PALACE GUARDS.

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WHITE HOUSE FOR NESSON, DE CAIR, AND HENKEL

DEPARTMENT FOR "A"

KENDO PERFORMERS FINISH AND WITHDRAW
TO ASSIGNED POSITIONS ON FLOOR, FOLLOWED BY
ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEXT EVENT.

HALBERD (NAGINATA)

HALBERD, TRADITIONALLY A GIRLS'S SPORT, WILL
BE PERFORMED BY ABOUT 10 FEMALE PLAYERS, ALSO
CONSISTING OF THE NATIONS'S TOP FIGURES.

AMONG THE MOST PROMINENT PERFORMERS ARE:

TOMOKO HIGASHI: VICE PRESIDENT, TOKYO
HALBERD ASSOCIATION.

SACHIE OI: DIRECTOR, TOKYO HALBERD ASSOCIATION.

MICHIKO TOMOBE: CHIEF TRAINER, TOKYO HALBERD
ASSOCIATION.

FUMIKO NODA: SECRETARY GENERAL, TOKYO HALBERD
ASSOCIATION.
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HALBERD PERFORMERS FINISH AND WITHDRAW TO
ASSIGNED POSITIONS ON FLOOR, FOLLOWED BY ANNNOUNCEMENT
OF NEXT EVENT.

E. MODERN GYMNASTICS

GYMNASTICS WILL COMPRISE: STEEL BAR, FLYING
RINGS, PARALLEL BARS, UNEVEN PARALLEL BARS (FEMALE
ONLY) AND FLOOR EXERCISES. THE GYMNASTS WILL BE
JAPAN'S
TOP-NOTCH STARS. AMONG THE PERFORMERS
ARE:

SHIGERU KASAMATSU: MEMBER OF JAPANESE 1968
OLYMPICS TEAM, WINNER FIRST PRIZE IN QTE GROUP
GYMNASTICS UNQTE.

MITSUO TSUKAHARA: FIRST PRIZE WINNER IN
HORIZONTAL BAR, 1968 OLYMPICS.

EIZO KENMOTSU: MEMBER JAPANESE FIRST PRIZE

OLYMPIC TEAMS AT 1968 AND 1972 OLYMPICS.

MS. NOBUE YABE: FIRST PRIZE WINNER, ALL JAPAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

MS. CHIEKO KIKKAWA: FIRST PRIZE WINNER, JAPAN NATIONAL STUDENTS CHAMPIONSHIP.

GYMNASTIC PERFORMERS FINISH AND WITHDRAW TO ASSIGNED POSITIONS ON FLOOR, FOLLOWED BY ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEXT EVENT.

F. VOLLEY BALL

EXHIBITION BY 20 PLAYERS FROM JAPANESE CHAMPIONSHIP WOMEN'S TEAM.

AMONG THE MOST PROMINENT PERFORMERS ARE:

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SEVEN PLAYERS FROM THE JAPANESE WORLD VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIP TEAM WHICH DEFEATED THE SOVIET TEAM FOR THE FIRST PRIZE IN MEXICO LAST OCTOBER. AMONG THEM ARE MS. MARIKO OKAMOTO, TEAM LEADER, WEARING NO. ONE.

VOLLEYBALL TEAM FINISHES AND JOINS ALL PREVIOUS PERFORMERS TO FORM A FULL ARC FACING PRESIDENT. (SEE SKETCH QTE E UNQTE) ALL PERFORMANCES COMPLETED.

5. KYOTO: GOSHO (KYOTO IMPERIAL PALACE)

THE PALACE WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT IN 794 BUT DESTROYED BY REPEATED FIRES. ALTHOUGH THE BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN REBUILT SEVERAL TIMES, MOST RECENTLY IN 1855, THE STYLE HAS BEEN IMPECCABLY PRESERVED. THERE ARE FEW WORKS OF ART AND LITTLE OR NO ELABORATE DECORATION; NONE IS NEEDED SINCE THE SIMPLICITY OF THE ARCHITECTURE AND OF THE CAREFULLY AND BEAUTIFULLY LANDSCAPED GARDENS IS IN KEEPING WITH THE DIGNITY OF THE WHOLE.

SHISHINDEN AND SEIRYODEN BUILDINGS ARE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE HEIAN PERIOD; THE REST OF THE BUILDINGS REPRESENT THE KAMAKURA PERIOD. THE GARDEN FACING THE KOGOSHO (SMALL PALACE USED BY THE PRINCE) IS A TRADITIONAL LANDSCAPE GARDEN.

THIS IS WHERE THE EMPEROR LIVED UNTIL THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT WAS MOVED TO TOKYO IN 1868. ALL CORONATIONS OF THE EMPEROR HAVE TAKEN PLACE AT THE GOSHO.

6. KYOTO: NIJO CASTLE

THE CASTLE WAS BUILT IN 1603 AS THE KYOTO RESIDENCE OF THE TOKUGAWA MILITARY REGENTS. IT IS ONLY SEMI-FORTIFIED, KNOWN MORE FOR ITS BEAUTY THAN ITS DEFENSIBILITY. THE PARK (INCLUDING UNCLASSIFIED

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RAMPARTS, MOATS, GARDENS, AND THE CASTLE ITSELF) IS EXTENSIVE AND OF A LARGE AND VARIED SCALE UNUSUAL IN JAPAN.

THE CASTLE PROPER, IN THE ELABORATE STYLE OF THE MONOYAMA PERIOD, CONTAINS MANY ROOMS DECORATED WITH PAINTED SCREENS. LIFE-LIKE FIGURES (OF THE SHOGUN AND THE SHOGUN WITH HIS COURT LADIES) ADD TO THE SENSE OF HISTORY AS DOES THE NIGHTINGALE FLOOR WHICH MAKES A MELODIOUS SOUND WHEN WALKED ON. THE PURPOSE OF THIS FLOOR WAS TO WARN AGAINST POTENTIAL ASSASSINS AND/OR INTRUDERS.

7. KYOTO: KINKAKU-JI. THE TEMPLE OF THE GOLDEN PAVILION

THE GOLDEN PAVILION, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS AND PHOTOGENIC SPOTS IN JAPAN, WAS ORIGINALLY BUILT IN THE 14TH CENTURY AS THE RETIREMENT HOME OF THE MILITARY DICTATOR, ASHIKAGA YOSHIMITSU. AFTER HIS DEATH, IT BECAME A BUDDHIST TEMPLE. THE ORIGINAL PAVILION WAS BURNED DOWN IN 1950 BY A DISTURBED ZEN STUDENT; THUS, THE PRESENT PAVILION WAS REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL IN 1955.

THE PAVILION ITSELF IS THREE STORIES, TWO OF WHICH ARE COVERED IN 22-CARAT GOLD FOIL AND IS TOPPED BY A BRONZE PHOENIX. THE PAVILION IS COMPLEMENTED BY A BEAUTIFUL GARDEN AND STANDS ON THE EDGE OF A LARGE REFLECTING POND WHICH ADDS TO THE BEAUTY OF THE ENTIRE SCENE.
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